

嚼食檳榔對口腔黏膜病毒感染率之研究

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摘要

越來越多的資料顯示，病毒感染與多種口腔疾病有關，在疾病的發生、發展中扮演重要作用，病毒不僅可以直接導致口腔疾病，還可能通過感染引起全身系統性疾病，口腔逐漸成為許多病毒性疾病傳播的一個重要途徑，因此對可疑的口腔病例進行相關病毒學檢測具有臨床診斷與治療的重要意義。根據流行病學研究指出，口腔癌、口腔癌前病變（口腔白斑症、紅斑症和紅白斑症等）及口腔黏膜下纖維化症（oral submucous fibrosis, OSF）的發生與嚼食檳榔有密切關係。本研究選取20位正常人及25位口腔癌前病變或口腔黏膜下纖維化病例，利用聚合?連鎖反應（PCR）偵測HPV-16病毒及HPV-18病毒對口腔黏膜之感染率。研究結果顯示，正常人樣本呈HPV-16陽性反應為5%，而HPV-18也同樣為5%，HPV-16及HPV-18雙重感染的比率為0%。實驗組的感染率以有、無嚼食檳榔習慣來區分，在HPV-16感染方面，有嚼食檳榔習慣者的感染率為31.6%，無嚼食檳榔習慣者的感染率為16.7%，全部實驗組樣本的感染率為28%，有嚼食檳榔習慣者與正常者比較結果在統計學上有顯著差異（ $p = 0.035 < 0.05$ ）。在HPV-18感染方面，有嚼食檳榔習慣者的感染率為21%，無嚼食檳榔習慣者的感染率為0%，全部實驗組樣本的感染率為16%。不論有無嚼食檳榔之習慣與正常者比較其結果在統計學上皆無顯著性差異。在HPV-16及HPV-18雙重感染方面，有嚼食檳榔習慣者的感染率為15.8%，無嚼食檳榔習慣者的感染率為0%，全部樣本的感染率為12%，不論有無嚼食檳榔之習慣與正常者比較其結果在統計學上皆無明顯差異。因此HPV-16的感染對於嚼食檳榔者之口腔黏膜的纖維化或癌化可能具有某些作用，值得我們再做更進一步的研究。

關鍵詞：口腔癌前病變；口腔黏膜下纖維化；人類乳突瘤病毒；聚合?連鎖反應

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